MORMONISM.

A Party of New York Ladies Call on Mrs. Brigham Voung, Jr., at the St. Nicholas Hotel-Their Conversation.

As American women, and as students of the social problem of Woman's Mission, it was with much pleasure that we learned of the arrival in this city of Brigham Young, Jr., and one of his

"Now," we said among ourselves, "now we may hear the phenomenon of Mormonism discussed with people who, at least, know what they are talking about." "But how get acquainted?" asked one of the party who was young and timorous, and pretty, and needed not to have troubled herself about woman's mission for it was evident that her's would be mission, for it was evident that her's would be what her mother's was before her—namely, to be early courted and happily married, and then take to housekeeping, and so on to the end of the chapter. But the rest of us—who, having failed in that early instilled ambition after a trial of several years' standing—were not to be daunted in sacertaining beforehand our probable or possible fate by such a baga-telle as the difficulty of getting acquainted. Indeed, we saw no difficulty in the matter. Con-ventionalities were made for commonplace people. People who had attained the intellectual attitude implied in taking an interest in a social problem, were not going to submit to rules that id not include them nor apply to them. And, besides, in visiting them, we would be paying them a compliment, for which any of the numerous Petroleum family on the avenue would give us in net cash 25 per cent, on all the avail-able product of their Pennsylvania estates for the current year, and consider it but a trifle for

the current year, and consider it but a trifle for the immense favor of social recognition. The party was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Taking seats in one of the drawing-rooms, we sent up our cards to "Mr. and Mrs. Young," fearing it we gave the lady any recognition which her lord did not share that we would not be received. The party was out, but was expected to return before long; indeed, was overdue already, and we were invited up stairs to one of their private parlors to await their return. After waiting half an hour, little whispers began to circulate between us as to the possibility of Mrs. Young never returning. We had heard so much of the desire of Mormon wives to escape, that we just suspected she might avail he self of the sweet security of the city streets to slip off from her share of a husband. One lady suggested that we might as well go, and then mentioned that we would know as much it we staid, for it she really did disappear that would be proof that to be one of a number of one man's wives was not the true

While we awaited with scientific disinterestedness for the decisive turn in the wheel of time, a lady entered the room, and was announced a lady entered the room, and was announced by her servant as Mrs. Young, at which we exchanged greetings. The conversation commenced by Mrs. Young saying that when she received the cards she tried to recall Miss X., Miss X., and Miss Z., but they remained stubbornly unknown, and then she wondered who among her young lady friends of long ago had conceated their identity beneath the pseudonyms of Mrs. D. and Mrs. L., but then, she added, it is often as pleasant to make new friends as to meet old ones. friends as to meet old ones.

destiny of woman.

One of the ladies remarked that she supposed in her part of the country a lady's maiden name was never lost sight of in marriage. To which was never lost sight of in marriage. To which Mrs. Young replied—"Never; if it was we would have to resort to numerals to make conversation possible." There! we were actually on delicate ground, and that in the easiest and most graceful way possible. We watched the lady closely while she spoke, but could detect no soreness-no shrinking from the contemplation of numerals of plurality. Indeed, she was laughing gaily as she drew a little sketchy picture of what it would be in Utah if each lady ollowed the Gentile custom of taking he d's name to the ignoring of her We watched her with the most scrutinizing air possible, with politeness, and had to admit to ourselves, again and again, that her gavety was genuine. It could not be levity that induced her to gayety; her face, manuer, and conversation precluded any thought of that She looked about thirty years old, but possibly was not over twenty-five-her life as a pioneer, as a fugitive, as a wife, and the mother of seven children, giving her an experience which might have made her look fifty years old, but which succeeded, owing to her natural buoyancy of neart, in making her look only thirty. dressed in a striped grey and white linen travelling suit, and looked fresh and cool as a dewdrop, which was a revelation in itself, for the day was the sustriest of the seas in, and it almost mide one faint to look at the hot, fixy, overdiessed women-we cannot call them ladies, for lacies know instinctively how to dress-who were promenading Broadway. Her figure was lithe and elegant-looking; her face very strong in repose, and very noble in conversation; her manner a union of timidity and equipoise that was very pleasing. Altogether she looked ladylike and motherly, and pre emmently witely.

Now, this wife question being the one we are particularly intere-ted in, in fact, the one object our visit, we made the best of our opportunity of putting questions. "Now, Mrs. Young, did you ever see a wife really, truly, unmistakably happy who had to share her husband's affections with another woman, or other women? we asked, in a tone of great eagerness. She playfully said something about real, true, unalloyed, unmitigated happiness being a rare and

unexceptional thing. Was she a diplomatist? was that the way of turning our attention from the subject in hand? Further conversation proved not. She asked, all the married gentlemen of your ac quaintance plind to all the beauty lying about them, or are they proof against it, and do they all live beautiful, excrisive lives?" Of course, we admitted the little polygamic tendencies or gentlemen in society—how could we do other-wise, when it is so well known? She asked, "Do their wives know it?" "Yes, sometimes comes to light; often they suspect it when it is never proven; then what they don't know don't hurt them." "Do you think that?—we think that everything that hurts the husband hurts a true wife, and none of you will surely maintain that it does not injure a man morally to beguilby of deceit-of systematic and sustained false hood. We think that it would affect even his children's children, and his furthest neighbor's, for not only has every act its rays of influence, but his moral attitude is affecting others for good or eyil, whether he sleeps or whether he ploughs. Now, masmuch as man is not exclusive in his tastes—and it is for wise reasons that he is not so-we must not try to make him conform to our idea of his needs or his destiny, at the risk of making him so weak as to give in to us, or so mean as to deceive us." "But man mustn't make us conform to his ideas of our needs and our destiny," said the pretty little Miss whom we reserved to before. "Man does not do it, my dear," replied Mrs. Young. "Woman's sphere is destined by nature. The civilizations of the world are unanimous on that point, no matter on what else they may differ; her sphere is power; her destiny to replenish the earth. This, if women would only realize it, is a high and noble destiny. It is the one ambition of the Mormon wife to be a mother in Israel. Our children are all pledges of love to our husbands, and lewels in our crowns of houer as wives.

"But are not the wives of one man often jealous of each other?" asked the irrepressible young Miss. "Sometimes; but it is not a of the world are unanimous on that point, no

ble young Miss. "Sometimes; but it is not a feature of our domestic life." Madame replies. "The wives of each household are as sisterameters in family and in faith. They sometimes indulge in little playful rivalries as to who will reduce the company of the comp get the first kiss, or who can pull him or coax him away from the others; but, as a rule, they always give precedence to the first wife. The ladies of every gentleman's household are not enly affectionate, one to another, but they are

courteous to a point of etiquette not often witnessed among the ladies of the best society

One of the ladies asked if their politeness was not the result of despair—if they were not so "subdued" that acquiescence to everything or anything was natural. She replied that they all entered the state of matrimony knowingly; that no force or persuasion, beyond what lovers were wont to employ all the world over, was ever brought to bear on any one; that the demeanor of women was about the same after that it was before marriage; if it was subdued first, it, as a rule, continued so, if the woman remained without children; if she became a mother, she was very likely to assert herself—that life is a commenity of industry like theirs was not just the one calculated for sentimental moodiness and saint-like subdued airs. Tuey were too practical for that; and besides, the only women who might at all feel themselves injured were the first wives of converts, to whom the thing was strange, and who, preparatory to leaving their own country, made their husbands promise that they would never take unto themselves any other wives. These men, under increased light, and sustained by public senti-ment, and led on by public example, often in-sisted on their rights, and so convinced their wives as to make them willing; but it was but natural to suppose that, among such diversity of people and of nations, some of them, not so well grounded in the faith, would afterwards regret having given their consent, but even their regret wore off in time. On the whole, take the Mormon settlements through and through, they presented a greater amount of happiness than did Gentile settlements of equal or greater advan-tages. The cause of this was doubtless threefold; tages. The cause of this was doubtless threefold; first, that the people were united religiously; secondly, the households were individually so united; thirdly, the public opportunities for amusement, recreation, and exercise are so great, and are made so prominent. The theatre is a place of nightly resort. The schools occupy a good deal of the time and attention of the people, for children are a "feature" of the place. The bathing, horse-racing, and social visiting comes in and attending lectures, going to church in, and attending lectures, going to church, boating, and hunting buffalo and deer, all conume much time, and leave their moral and physical influence. All the ladies in Utah ride; the wealthier ones sport on the avenue with four in hand; some even manage a tandem team. Every man of means keeps a horse and carriage, or a curriage and pair, and a saddle-horse for the benefit of his wives, who own it

day about. Concerning herself, the lady said—and she was so modest we could not get her to speak of herself half enough—but she did say that she was just on her way home after a five years' stay in Europe, during which time her two youngest children were born, and where she had her hus-band all to herself—but she counted the days that must elapse before she counted the days that must elapse before she could get to her beautiful home beyond the mountains. Yet on her very arrival, other wives would run to her husband for love, would clamor playfully but pertinaciously and eagerly for attention, and that he could not be a bit more glad to see them than she will be than she will be.

than she will be.

Then we went to see the babies—one two years and a half old, the other but a few months; there they lay like twin lilies sleeping, the happy mother bent above them blessing them. Promising to call again before she left the city, we departed. She left to-day with a company five hundred strong to cross the plains to her ultramontane home. We did not see her again, but send her this tribute of our appreciation.—N send her this tribute of our appreciation .- N

#### General Grant on Reconstruction. A special despatch to the Boston Advertises

"There has been a good deal of talk during the past two or three days about General Grant's position on the Reconstruction question. It will be remembered that some time last summer, when the Johnson party was in the days of its childhood, one Colonel Hillyer, formerly on General Grant's staff, wrote a letter to somebody in Indiana, saying the general indorsed the President's policy, which allegation was met by saying that neither Hillyer nor any one else had authority to speak for bim. The Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, it appears, thought a point for the President might be made out of the matter, and accordingly General Grant and Colonel Hillyer were summoned to give evidence in the impeachment inquiry. Hillyer testided that a long interview took place in February of last year, between the President, General Grant, and himself, and that his letter as to General Grant's position was founded on what was then said. Hillyer had but recently returned from an extended tour in the South, and was giving some account of affairs down there. He spoke of the generally unsettled condition, and General Grant indorsed his report by saying he had discovered the same state of facts in his hurried trip a short time before. The President made some observation to the effect that matters would not become right till the States were restored the Union, and that this ought to be done as soon as possible, to which both his hearers assented. Gen. Grant was before the Committee on two occasions, and his evidence was far enough from being pleasing to the gentlemen by whom he was called. said in effect, as is understood, that he had not thought it his province to meddle in politics; that he had never been asked by the President for his advice or opinions on political matters; that in all he had said about the necessity for early restoration of the Union he had spoken as a military man and as a citizen, and not as a politician; that in his view military rule ough to cease as soon as possible consistent with justice and safety; that the Southern people themselves should be anxious for restoration of the civil authority; that he had always understood the President's work in the outh as of a temporary character, and at most as but an aid to Congress in setting up the civil governments; that he had not sympathized with the President in his condict with Congress; that he thought the fixing of terms of reconstruction was a matter belonging to Congress; that in his judgment the South made a grave mistake in not long ago heartily accepting the terms offered that he stood firmly by the Congressional plan. and that he was anxious now, as he had been ever since the end of the war, for the early re-storation of the Rebel States to the privilege of

How the NEGROES REGISTER.-The Monroe (Ala.) Advertiser says:-Registration in this county closed on Saturday last. The total number registered is 2665; whites, 1009; colored, 1656. This gives the negroes a majority of 647 in one of the largest counties in Georgia, and one whose population has been noted for intelligence, refinement, and wealth. The registration must have been general, as the white vote for the last six years has not exceeded 800.

representation in Congress."

-A Cuban lady is reported as wearing a pineapple dress at Saratogs. She was a fruitNEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Initiation of a Series of Removals -Speech of Governor Pierpont at Boston Station-Montgomery Biair on the

Stump for General Grant. RICHMOND, July 22.—It was ordered to-day, by General Schofield, that Mr. Charles Bigger, Superintendent of the Poor House, be removed from his position, and that Mr. John H. Pierce be installed in his place. The latter was incumbent previous to Bigger's election, about twelve months ago. Bigger fought valiantly in the Rebel army, held the rank of capiain, and got wounded in the service. His removal is much regretted. It is considered that this is but the

regretted. It is considered that this is set the initiation of a series of removals under the amendatory act of reconstruction. General Schofield, in this instance, it is generally admitted, has acted with considerable judgment in his choice of a successor to Bigger.

Governor Pierpont spoke at Bo ton Station, Halifax county, to-day, to an audience of three thousand white and colored persons. The Governor's speech was well received, and much entituies m prevailed. enthumssm prevailed.

Montgomery Blair spoke at Rockbridge Alum Springs, on Saturday, to a large and intelligent assembly. From a very long report of his speech received at the Whig office to-night, I

make the following interesting extracts:—
It was not parriotism which sought, not merely to punish the actual perpetra ora of the crueltles of the war, but employed a drag-net process to procure testimony, and held out every inducement to the winesses to magnify their sufferings, and to connect General Lee and the Confederate Government and the whole Southern people with the enormities imputed to Wirz. Or the same character, and with the same objects, the proceedings were taken to connect the Confederate authorities and the people with the assassination of Lincoln, and they hanged Mrs. Surrart, now admitted to be innocent, because her acquittal was inconsistent with their theory implicating the Con-federate authorities; and all this was done to kindle and keep alive the hatred upon which the radical party depends for its existence. This is its whole stock in trade. No other party ever existed in this country that did not at heart profess to act in deterence to the Constitution. The radical party alone, of all parties heretofore existing in the country, discards all constitu-tional theories, and legislates with no other re straint than expediency, and with no other object than to maintain itself in power. If General Grant had been put in charge of the War Department, and thus ascociated with the Administration, and admitted to its councils, Administration, and admitted to its councils, radicalism would have per shed, and reintegration would have long since been accomplished. His magnanimous course at the surrender, his report on the condition of the South, his opposition to negro suffrage and the military bill, his good sense and good heart and high courage, would have given strength to the Administration. For nearly two years Senator Doolittle tion. For nearly two years Senator Doolittle and other friends of the President have urged this upon bim, but Seward sat by his ear, busy with his satelites, making mischief between the with his satelites, making mischief between the President and the one man upon whom the President might rely in this emergency. Grant took the liberty, in a little speech he made in New York—his only speech—to order Louis Napoleon out of Mexico, where Seward had helped him to go, if he had not invited him, and was certainly willing that he should remain. This was notice to Seward that Grant would not support him for the Presidency. I still have hope that the President will take the counsel of his real friends and obey the voice of the naof his real friends and obey the voice of the na-tion. The radicals, comprehending the intrigues at which I have glanced, have sought by their reconstruction measures to autagonize him to the President, giving him the power over the military commanders at the South which belong by the Constitution to the President. He would flank them completely if he would dismiss the intriguers by whom be is surrounded, and give Grant as Secretary the authority of law. He could then defy the impeachers, and turn the popularity of Grant, which the radicals are seeking to use to sustain them in overthrowing the Government, to its support. The programme of the radical party is plain. They hope to command the Government by military power and corruption. They will set up a Brownlow and Fletcher Government in ten States now excluded from Congress. These, with the Brownlow and Fietcher Governments, will give them twelve States in the Electeral College in virtue of their military power. They count upon the tariff and the public money and party machi-nery to secure a sufficient number of the Nortuern States, which, added to the votes cast by Brownlow, Fletcher, Sickles, Pope, Sheridan, and other military satraps, will give them the

### OBITUARY.

negro suffrage protecting the ballot from chie

iratiors, under which they cover the naked sword with which the twelve States are to be

ruled, is too transparent to be stripped off.

Juan Antonio de la Fuente. This Mexican lawyer and diplomat, who died at his residence in Saltillo on June 9, was a selfmade man, and had to struggle against great obstacles during his whole lifetime. The repubican law of public worship and the law regulating the international relations of Mexico are well enough known; both were his work. As Minister of the republic of Mexico in Paris, waen Napoleon was getting up his intervention scheme, his services have always been recognized by the Liberal party of his country as of great value, and he received the praises of both the European and American press for his efforts in favor of the republic. When he was Minister for Foreign Affairs he treated the corps diplomatique with very little ceremony, and be came a favorite with all the Mexicans in conse quence. During the Imperialist occupation of Coahuila he had to hide on different farms, and was generally unable to get the attendance or medical care that his broken-down health required. His friends, however, at length took him by force to Saltillo, and there his health improved. While in that city he had to keep close for fear of the French. Latterly he began to fail again, and died as above stated. He died so poor that his relations had to bear the expenses of his funeral. He leaves our daughter. It is expected that the national government will provide for those children out of the public funds or confiscated property of the

Arthur L. Devens. Arthur L. Devens, a prominent citizen and brother of Judge and General Devens, died at Nahant yesterday morning.

Samuel B. Meader. Samuel R. Meader, a well-known arsenic manufacturer, died at Boston yesterday mornirg from the effects of the poison infused into his system by long employment in manufacturing the same.

General Samuel Chandler.

General Samuel Chandler, one of the veterans of the war of 1812, died at his residence at Lexington, Mass., last Saturday. General Chandler was born at Lexington, and was only eighteen years old when he volunteered in the service of his country. During the war of 1812 he was present at the various conflicts on the frontier, including the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's lane. At the conclusion of the war he engaged in mercaptile pursuits. He was an active Whig, and early became a member of the Republican party. For fifteen years he was Sheriff of Mid-diesex county. He was also Major General of the State militia, and a member of both branches of the State Legislature. During the late war, four or ave of his sons participated in the active

# SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable. London, July 23-Noon. - Consols, 947; Eric Railroad, 462; United States Five-twenties, 724; Illinois Central, 762; Atlantic and Great Western

FRANKFORY, July 22 - Evening .- United States Five-twenties, 76%.

LIVERPOOL, July 23-Noon.-Cotton is quiet and steady; sales of 8000 bales. The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Breadstuffs are firm. ANTWERP, July 23 .- Petroleum, 42 francs.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

Thunder Storm Last Night-Increased Number of Visitors, &tc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] CAPE ISLAND, July 23 .- A tremendous storm broke over our island home last night. The thunder was very heavy. The thermometer today stands at 72. The daily arrivals are largely augmenting the population of the Island. Four hundred visitors came down this morning from Philadelphia upon the special train.

General Grant at Long Branch. Long Branch, N. J., July 23 .- General Grant and family arrived here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The General is accompanied by Major-General Butterfield, General H. Porter, and Lieutenant Wallen, son of General Wallen, the commandant at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. The party started from Governor's Island at two and a half o'clock, on the steamer Henry Smith, specially ordered for the occasion by General Ingalls, commanding the Bureau of Transportation in New York. The Governor's Island band accompanied the party to Port Monmouth, where the General and his party disembarked and took a special train in waiting to accompany them to this point. A suit of rooms had already been provided for him at the Stetson House, and these he now occupies. The whole transit has been effected without any attempt at display, such being the General's desire, and even at this time it is not generally known here that the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of America is enjoying a siesta in this place. A grand hop is to be given here in honor of General Grant on Thursday evening next.

### Boat Race on the Charles River.

Boston, Mass., July 22 .- A four-oared race for \$200 and the championship of the Sheridan Boat Club, of this city, took place on Charles river this afternoon. The event called out an attendance of four or five thousand persons, and there was no little interest manifested by the members and friends of the Clubs. Two boats contended, viz.:-The McClellan, rowed by Patrick McNulty, stroke, Thomas Scott, Michael Foley, and George Faukner, bow; and the Cheer, rowed by James Cleary, stroke Patrick Reagan, Thomas Owen, and James McSheafrey, bow.

The boats started well together, and made quite an even race of it up the river, and when at the stake the What Cheer was ahead. After rounding the stake the What Cheer continued to better her chances, and succeeded in winning by about a minute.

The time of the What Cheer was twenty minutes fitteen seconds. The distance was three miles. Considerable money changed hands on

### THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The President's Intentions Defined by the National Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The National Intelli

gencer says:-It is understood in well informed circles that the President will cheerfully and promptly enter upon the execution of the Reconstruction act of the last session of Congress, giving, if occasion requires, explicit instructions to the commanding Generals.

The utmost care will be taken to guard against any possible collision with the generally understood wishes of Congress. It is believed, however that all the Cabinet are agreed upon the principles that the President of the United States, under the Constitution, has no power to exonerate himself from the ultimate responsibility for all Executive action under the Government to the extent that he shall take care the laws are faithfully executed. Should an occasion unfortunately force itself, or be forced upon him in which he must consent to be disrobed or supplanted from his constitutional jurisdiction, or else require his commands under the law to be implicitly obeyed by the power of the army and navy, if necessary, there , we are satisfied, no authority for saying what line of action the Administration would adopt.

#### The Riot at Franklin, Tennessee-The Gubernatorial Campaign.

NASHVILLE, July 22 .- Captain Walsh's report of his special investigation into the causes of the Franklin riot is published. It is condrmatory of what has been already stated by General

The Republicans estimate that the majority of Brownlow for Governor over Etheridge in the State will be twenty thousand. A number of Northern colored ministers are coming to stump the State for the Brownlow ticket.

The Tobacco Crop at the West. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22 .- From the lateness of planting, and the unfavorable weather subsequently, opinions are expressed that the tobacco crop will not exceed two-thirds the usual quan-Short crop buyers are in the market, and prices are still advancing.

## Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 23.—Cotton quiet and firm at 27c. Flour heavy and declined 256,000; sales of 3500 barrels; State, \$6.500,11; Ohio, \$4.500,012.75; Western, \$6.500,12; Southern, \$6

Oats quiet. Provisions quiet, aless Pork, \$23.75624. Whicky quiet.

Sew Yorks, July 23.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 1623; Erie, 72;; Reading, 1601;; Canton Company, 495; Cleveland and Toiedo, 1213; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 255; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 1634; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Bouthern, 815; New York Central, 1625; Hilleois Central, 1685; New York Central, 1625; Missouri et 1625; Hudson River, 1624; United States Five-twenties of 1862 1665; do. 1864, 1665; do. 1868, 1093; do. new issue, 1675; U. S. Ten-forties, 1625; Seven-thirties, first issue, 1665; all others, 1672, Gold, 1894.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court in Bankruptcy.

United States Court in Hankruptcy.
Since our last report of the proceedings in this court, which included all the petitions in bankruptcy, thirteen in number, that were made from June 1 up to July 6, the business has became more brisk. On some days so many as turee and four petitions have been made by persons living in other portions of the district, as well as by Philadelphians. To-day's report will show that the publication of the cases has not a tendency to intimidate those who wish to take the benefit of the bankrupt law, and consequently retard the busi-

To-day's report will show that the publication of the cases has not a tendencyfto intimidate those who wish to take the benefit of the bank-rupt law, and consequently retard the business, as was feared by some.

Jonas Potier, Oliver Township, Perry county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance, filed July S.
William F. Stucker, Allentown, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July S. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Joseph Barker, Allentown, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July S. Order of reference to Register Corson.

F. Lay Norton and Wilson Stearley, trading as Norton & Stearly, Phila. Peticion and oath of allegiance filed July S. Order of reference to Register McMichael
Roger Davis. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10.

William S. Malany, West Chester, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

Marmaduke Watson, Pulladelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Parsons.

Charles Adams & Son. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Parsons.

Charles Adams & Son. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Docter.

Daniel F. Davis, Easton, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register Docter.

Aaron Aronhelmer, Philadelphia, Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 10. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Joseph Glading, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 11. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Jos. H. Bodey, Norristown, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 11th. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Jos. A. Harding, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 11th. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Jos. A. Harding, Philadelphia, Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 11. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Jos. A. Harding, Philadelphia, Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 15. Order of reference

oath of allegiance filed July 16. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

J. Morton Gale, Pulladelphia. Petition of John Taylor tnat J. Morton Gale be declared bankrupt, filed July 16.

Samuel C. Brown, Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa. Petition of Remberger Cunningham Co., that Samuel C. Brown be declared bankrupt filed July 17.

Ellen L. Duron, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 18. Order of reference to Register Fisher.

Jesse Y. Heenler, Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 18. Order of reference to Register Colson.

glance flied July 18. Order of reference to Register Coson.

George Bulpin, Reading, Pa. Pettition and oath of allegisnee filed July 19. Order of reference to Register Malizberger.

Abraham Arnold, Reading, Pa. Pettition and oath of allegiance filed July 19. Order of reference to Register Malizberger.

Isalah Aldrich, Philadelphia, Pettition and oath of allegiance filed July 19.

Joseph H. Brightball, Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pa. Petition of Josiah R-igel et al., that Joseph H. Brightball be declared banarupt, filed July 29.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

William B. Mann, District Attorney.—There was but little business before the Court this morning. Alarge number of bills were called, and but few parties answered to their names. One case was found ready for trial, and that was the Commonwealth vs. William Kane, Francis Kane, Patrick Kane, Sr., Patrick Kane,

Jr., Mary kane.
In this case the whole Kane family were charged with assault and battery upon Joseph charged with assault and battery upon Joseph Townsend and Bernard Givney. Givney, who keeps a drinking-house at Seventh and Shippen streets, testified that he found one of the younger Kanes and another man fighting in his house one morning, and he gave Kane into the custody of an officer. The officer took him to his home, but as soon as the officer was gone he returned, and endeavored to make fight. Seeing that nobody would strike him, he struck Townsend, the barkeeper, and then commenced beating him regularly. He (Givney) interiered, and all the Kanes (the father, two other brothers, and a sister) came in, and all other brothers, and a sister) came in, and all

pitched into the two helpless men.

Townsend testified to the same state of facts.

There was also a bill charging Townsend with
as ault and battery upon William Kane. The
evidence on this side of the case was that Willam Kane was drunk in Givney's place, and Townsend attacked him with a bring. Old Mr. Kane hearing of it, went in and took his son home. There was great difficulty in keeping the brothers from going in to whip Givney and Townsend; but beyond separating these that were fighting, there was no other violence used

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, July 23, 1867. The Stock market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were armer. Government bonds continue in steady demand; 10-40s sold at 102‡. 110‡ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107#@108 for June and August 7:30s; 1114 for '62[5-20s; 109] for '64 5-20s; 1094 for 1865 5-20s; and 1084 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were firmly held; the new issues sold at 994@100, and the old at 952, an advance of 1.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 534@53 44-100, au adadvance of 44-100 on the closing price of evening; Pennsylvania Rallroad at 53, an advance of 4; Philadelphia and Frie at 28, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 59, no change. 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 56j for Minehill; 35j for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28 for Catawiss preferred; and 435 for Northern Central.

Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 230 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 144 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 562 for Commercial; 312 for Mechanics'; 57 for Glrard; 972 for Western; 312 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 64 tor

Common wealth. Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Naviation sold at 44; 55 was bid for Morris Canal; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 574 for Delaware In Oil shares there was more doing. McClin-

took rold at ½; Mcilheny at ½; and Ocean at 34, an advance of 4.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139%; 11 A. M., 139%; 12 M., 139%; 1 P. M., 140. -The Chicago Republican says:-

"It transpires, in connection with the effort of some of our banks to increase their deposit accounts, that the officers are not only offering merchants extra isducements in the way of selling them Eastern exchange at lower rates then other banks, but they also offer to put up then other bauss, or depositors as security bonds with their depositors as security atom their balances. We are really atom for their balances. We are really aston-ished that any bank officer should make any such proposition. It is short-sighted policy, and can only result in loss to any bank that pursues it. We do not believe there is a that pursues it. We do not believe there bank in this city that requires to resort to an excedient to increase its business, for they are all paying fair dividends, and when our best merchants are making but small orofts, the bankers ought to be satisfied. But all this is the result of breaking over the line and paying in-

terest on deposits. It induces recklessness, which every sound banker will guard against,

either on the part of his own officers, or that o

his customers.

-The New York Herald of this morning says: "The plethors of money seeking employment is on the increase, and with it the loans at four per cent. on Government securities are becom-ing more numerous, while five is the general rate for advances on miscellaneous collaterals, the transactions at six being both few and unimportant. The amount of commercial paper offering for discount is so small that the banks offering for discount is so small that the banks have to rely upon the Stock Exchange almost exclusively for a market for their funds, and these are still undergoing augmentation. The Treasury is paying off the compound interest notes due August 16, at par, with the accrued interest to August 1 added, and it has been decided to pay in money instead of certificates all the compound interest notes due in August, amounting, it is estimated, to about thirty-five millions. As the Treasury is already provided with the currency necessary for this purpose, the effect will be favorable to a continuance of the prevailing case. The best grade of paper is still quoted at 6@7 per cent, but a close scrutiny of names is observed. The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on the 20th instant shows no important changes, but there is a direct loss of a little more than half a million in the legal-tender reserve, including coin, and if we take into reserve, including coin, and if we take into account the increase of deposits and the decrease in circulation, we find that these institutions are about \$916,000 weaker in their reserve than they were at the date of their previous return. The loans and discounts show an enlargement of \$1.607,246, the net deposits of \$1,563,889, and the legal tender notes of \$945,593. The specie, on the other hand, shows a duminution of \$1,515,704, and the circulation of \$78,921." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

ver, 1321@134.

ver, 132\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\pi\)(0134.\)

—Messrs.William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—

U. S. 6s, 1881, 110\(\pi\)(0110\(\frac{1}{2}\); U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111\(\pi\)(0111\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 109\(\pi\)(09\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 109\(\frac{1}{2}\)(004\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 109\(\frac{1}{2}\)(004\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 109\(\frac{1}{2}\)(004\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 102\(\frac{1}{2}\)(0102\(\frac{1}{2}\); U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 108\(\pi\)(108\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 2d series, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\)(0108\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 2d series, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\)(0108\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., December, 1864, 117. December, 1864, 117.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., quote Government Securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1104@110½; old 5-20s, 1114@1111½; new do., 1864, 1094@109½; do., 1865, 1094@109½; do., July, 1084@108½; do., 1867, 1084@108½; 10-40's, 1024@102½; 7-30's, Aug., 108@108½; do., June, 1074@108; do., July, 1072@108; Gold, 1394@140½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 23.—The general aspect of the Flour market is unchanged, extreme duliness being the prominent feature. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$8@8.25 % barrel for superfine; \$8.75@9.25 for extras; \$10@12 for Northwestern extra family; \$10.50@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13:50@15:50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$8.50@9. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market continues to drag, and

prices favor the buyers; sales of 4500 bushels new Southern red at \$2.40@2.50. Bye is rather better; sales of 1300 bushels Pennsylvania at better; sales of 1300 bushels Feunsylvania \$1.60\(\text{o}\)1.65. Corn—The offerings are small, and the demand moderate; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$1.15; 1000 bushels Western do, at \$1.18\text{o}\)1.4; and some mixed at \$1.11. Oats are un-104; and some mixed at \$1.11. Oats are un-changed; sales of 3100 bushels Pennsylvania at 886,90c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Mait. The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at Whisky—Common is held at 25@30c. # gallon

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.
CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr Jonathan May, May, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon

& Co. Schr Henry G. Fay, Prescott, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co. Schr H. W. Morse, Crowell, Gloucester, Rommel & Hunter. Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston.

Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Jonathar Course, Chase, & days from Liverpool, with mase, to John R. Penrose.

Br. brig Roman, Card, 14 days from Windsor, N. S.,

With plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, 14 days from Remedics,
with sugar and molasses to T. Wattson & Sons.

Brig C. C. Clary, Brysan, 18 days from Ponce, P. R.,
with sugar to John Mason & Co. Left, brigs Rising
Sun, for New Haven next day, and John Chrystal, for
Guayama, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, 18 days from Swan
Island, with guano to Merchant & Co.

Schr B. A. May, Baker, 8 days from Portland, in
ballast to Capiain
Schr H. W. Morse, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with
mase, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr E. Holgate, Golding, 7 days from Newbern, with
iumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Jonathan May, May, from Roston, in ballast to
capiain.

Schr James Martin, Baker, from Roston, in ballast

Schr James Martin, Baker, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr H. G. Fay, Prescott, from Calais, via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.

Steamer Florence Franklin. Pearson. 13 hours from Baltimore, with mass, to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW

Barque Roanoke, from Puerto Cabello, via Curacoa, and brig Hertha, from Rotterdam, at anchor off the

brrespondence of the Philadelphia Ezchange, Lewks, Del., July 21-9 P. M.—Barque Loch Lomond fom New York, passed up to-day, Ship Ponawanga, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. Ship Ponawanga, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., went to see at 8 o'clock last night. Wind W.NW JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Behr Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at New Bedfore

Schr Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at New Bedford 20th Inst.
Schrs Flora King, Copp., and Mary Melins, Vesey, hence, at Portsmouth Isin Inst.
Schr W. Hone, for Philadelphia, salled from New London 20th Inst.
Schr Ney, Chase, for Philadelphia, salled from Fall River 18th Inst.
Schr M. M. Pote, Urann, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 20th Inst.
Schr S. S. Godrey, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, salled from Marbiebrad 17th Inst.
Schr S. S. Godrey, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, salled from Marbiebrad 17th Inst.
Schr Beading RR. No. 42, Bobinson, for Philadelphia, salled from Pawtucket 20th Inst.
Schrs C. S. Carstairs, Price, and M. A. Tyler, Tyler, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 20th Inst.
Schrs J. Wapies, Rebinson, and E. F. Hart, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 20th Inst.

Naw York, July E.—Arrived, steamship Pioneer, shacktord, from Cow Bay. Ship Eccort, Flitner, from Liverpool. Ship Americas Culon, Grant, from Liverpool. Ship Therese, Mudgett, from Cardiff. Barque Panny, Hinkley, from Pinegua,